NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE.

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A View of the Work Room and Convicts in the Female State Prison at Sing Sing, N. Y. [From a Sketch by our Artist. See Third Page.]

SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS.

THE NURSERY OF CRIME.

Two Babes Sacrificed to Illicit Passion.

Eloquent Speech of the District Attorney.

Impressive Charge of Recorder Hackett.

JUST RETRIBUTION.

Last week, we published a simple indication of a case, which, for its extraordinary characteristics in a judicial court, might, indeed, well defy the description of the best reportorial talent which attends to the proceedings of our criminal judicature. This week we stand indebted to the public, to place before our readers a case which for infamy—if it be not insanity—that could be hardly exceeded in the filthiest extent of criminal indulgence.

The writers for this paper are not unfamiliar with the damnatory details which circumscribe crime. They are supposed all to be men of experience. They are understood to be men of the world—not shrinking from contact with vice—where vice is to be detected and exposed, and certainly not putting on a pretentious garb of virtue where it is not felt or known.

The case is one where the best instincts of our nature have been trampled upon. The sensibilities of a woman in her maternal character, the manly character of a father, a son, or a brother were infringed upon. There sat upon a mother's knee the baby sprout that sprang from the parent tree, with its little innocency budding forth affection, tenderness, and parental love; there were the circumstances of the shocking occurrence where two babies—like all our fathers' and mothers' children, like our own innocents—subjected to the brutal, unnatural outrages of a scoundrel; there a little child sat on her mother's knee, beneath the ægis of justice; there sat Mr. Anderson, the truthful official reporter of the court; there sat the learned District Attorney, Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, jr., prosecuting on behalf of the people; there stood in defence a very able counsel—Mr. Curtis, defending the prisoner on the bench sat a man in whom every man who enters the court of General Sessions recognizes as a lawyer, a gentleman, and among the ablest men who ever presided on that bench, which he, by his great capacity, his legal knowledge, and his painstaking character, so worthily fills.

The case for the prosecution was opened in the following impressive style by Mr. Bedford:

May it please the Court, Gentlemen of the Jury

John J. Sinnett, the prisoner at the bar, has been indicted for the crime of rape, being charged with having violated, on or about the 6th day of September last, the person of Catherine Matsede, a little girl six years of age, and at the same time entailing upon her a most loathsome disease. This is an accusation, well calculated, indeed, to infuse into the

Robbery and Murder of Charles Stelle, at Belleville, Ill.

Judge Stephen H Johnson, Warden of Sing Sing Prison.

Robbing P. Hilliard at 10 Rose street, N. Y.

A Frustrated Elopement at Memphis, Tenn.

of both Judge and Jury such a feeling of just [illegible] as to lead them to exert to the utmost [illegible] that the man who could wantonly perpetrate [illegible] crime, or one so innocent, defenseless [illegible] child, is a monster, gentlemen, in the full [illegible] to be closely guarded, lest prejudice should actually influence you in the examination of the facts, which will be presented in proof of the heinous offense with which the prisoner stands charged. Those facts, pending against the prisoner, it must be remembered, in the language of an eminent jurist, Sir Matthew Hale, is "one easily made, difficult to prove, but much more difficult to defend, even though the party on trial be innocent." Those facts, in the case of this little child is brief and simple—you will hear from her own lips (and those of her mother) the story of her wrongs. At her tender age, she is fortunately blissful in her ignorance, for, happily, gentlemen, she knows not the magnitude of the wrong which has been imposed upon her. It is only necessary, I apprehend, gentlemen of the jury, for the people to array the isolated facts of this case before you, and have them satisfactorily proved, to elicit from you a verdict which will vindicate justice, lead to the conviction of the [illegible], and have the sentence which the law has provided for this crime affixed upon him. If the inhumanous offence alleged against the prisoner be true, he is not a fit person to be at large. Reason tells us that he deserves the utmost rigor of the law—that his career of infamy and wickedness must be promptly and emphatically checked. Place him in the criminal cell, where he may have ample time to ponder him for reflection, and there let him realize, by your verdict, the solemn and truthful lesson, that "the way of the transgressor is hard." Gentlemen, each one of you has a deep interest in the preservation of the law; most of you, no doubt, are blessed with families. Your wives and little ones may at any moment be assaulted by the depraved and the abandoned; their only safety, their very ægis is in the [illegible] of the law. Crime must be promptly punished, by meting out punishment full and equal to the offence. In this way only will the evil doer find that there is no escape from the rigid and [illegible] demands of justice. Gentlemen, I am sensible [illegible] reduces this whole question to its practical [illegible]. I desire to have you appreciate it in all its [illegible], and ask you, to turn for the instant to [illegible] your wronged child! When you left your homes this morning, and bade adieu for the day to your [illegible] and little ones, it may, peradventure, be, that those tender infants was a girl, the idol of [illegible] the very apple of your eye. She was [illegible] flower like, and you so much care in cultivation, and which was fostered with such unceasing anxiety! Suppose, gentlemen, on your return, from your daily avocations to your homesteads, you should find the sanctity of your family circle invaded, and that gentle flower you left on that morning, [illegible] blighted, a fragrance gone, and your poor little cherished one a victim to the debauched and the wicked. Now, tell me, if your hearts beat true to their natural instincts, what would be your judgment of the man who had destroyed your child and cast a sorrow over your household which no time was efficacious to obliterate? I will not proceed further, the details of this infamous crime are overpowering—they take a deep hold of my heart—and say to me in simplistic language, give the facts to the jury, and await their verdict. These, gentlemen, in accordance with this suggestion, I leave the case in your hands. Look at it with a searching analysis, with the eye and the hearts of fathers, and may you do your duty to the State, to the prisoner, and your own consciences.

The testimony was followed, which is utterly unfit for publication, when Mr. Curtis spoke, as we have said, in a very able defence for the prisoner.

The Recorder charged the jury, who, without leaving the box, and in a very few minutes, pronounced a verdict of guilty.

The learned Recorder, with a good deal of feeling, passed sentence upon the prisoner; and, in doing so, expressed his regret that the death penalty did not attach to the crime for which the prisoner was found guilty, saying, that he certainly would have pronounced it upon him with greater pleasure than he was restrained to do in only giving the prisoner twenty years' imprisonment with hard labor. The sentence was received with applause in the court, and if it were not for the adroitness of the sheriff, it is not at all doubtful but the prisoner might have been lynched before he left the court.

What makes the matter worse in this connection is, that the poor little sister of the prosecutrix, only four years of age, was violated and diseased by the [illegible]. A monster!

The National Police Gazette.

GEORGE W. MATSELL & CO.,
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THE

National Police Gazette.

NEW YORK, DECEMBER 29, 1866.

TEMPTATIONS OF WEALTH!—The passion for gambling has increased so rapidly in this country of late years, that it now constitutes a just cause of alarm. Formerly—in more moral times very few of our people were addicted to this pernicious vice; but now, however, it prevails so extensively that it may be said it is almost universal. It permeates every branch of society, enters largely into our business transactions and our pleasures. One can scarcely open a newspaper without being confronted by tempting prospectuses of art-unions, lotteries, and gift enterprises offering us thespayment of small sums, chances to scenic prizes ranging in value from one dollar to half a million! Several of these enterprises have proved down-right swindles, and in those that are apparently managed with honesty, the prizes do not amount to one-half the aggregate received for tickets; and besides, there is not one chance in a hundred that the ticket-holder will realize anything at all. It is strange indeed that we Americans who pride ourselves upon business sagacity, and are supposed never to part with a dollar unless sure of a *quid pro quo*, are so easily gulled by those enterprise impresarios. We are constantly pestered with lugubrious letters from persons who have been swindled by those fellows; but their mishap is of their own greedy seeking, in the face of the repeated warnings of this paper to keep clear of gift enterprises, alike with every other species of gambling. Truly, some strange transformation has taken place in this people, which has thus signally impaired their former sagacity and thrift. Doubtless Yankee human nature is very much like all other varieties of the article, and just as open to the insidious influences of *aura sacra fames*. It may be said, too, the existing propensity of the community to gambling in its varied forms, is not a little attributable to an abnormal relation between capital and labor. Daring speculation is nowadays depended upon as the means to accumulate a fortune, rather than old-fashioned thrifty industry, so it need not surprise that the telling operative, seeing his employers accumulating yearly what would be to him a fortune, should attempt to break into the charmed circle, and venture his hard-earned five or ten dollars in the hope of obtaining a lucky hit in some presumed wheel of fortune, and thus become suddenly enriched.

THE temptations for sudden gain also enters, to a large extent, into our amusements. Contests of strength and skill possess no charm, unless one party is to win something from the other besides the mere glory of victory. And on such occasions, too, there is a large amount of private betting among the spectators, for the purpose of giving more consideration at stake, in order to their appreciation of the contest with increased zest. The entertainment of theatre-goers is that kind of gambling, in the various forms, to a greater or less degree, in which the element of chance is present. Experience teaches us that the game of poker, very popular in the form of a general mania, is engendered by the game of poker, very popular in the form of a general mania, is engendered by the game of poker, very popular in the form of a general mania, is engendered by

DUNGEON GLOOMS AT SING SING.

A VISIT TO THE HUDSON RIVER TOMBS.

Outlaws Under the Shadow of Public Judgment.

Spectral Subjects of Prison Life.

One Hundred Female Convicts in a Single Apartment.

THEIR WIDE-AWAKE ALERTNESS.

Popular Horror Against the Publication of their Likenesses.

INFANTS BORN IN PRISON.

THE VEILED MURDERESS.

The Martial Procession to Dinner.

Twelve Hundred Convicts in the same Dining Room.

Crimes and Curses Traveling Together.

That public institution on the banks of the Hudson, known as Sing Sing prison, is certainly worthy of the most attentive study of the statesman, the artist, and even the theologian. It is an empire within itself, and indeed it may be correctly called a world within itself. Within its massive walls are collected that vast array of public enemies whom society dare not permit to go at large, and whom it has deprived for longer or shorter terms of their personal liberty. There are gathered together all the various gradations of social, personal and public offenders. From the stealthy pickpocket to the prowling homicide, through all the intermediate shades of crime, by which property is threatened, life destroyed, social order shaken, and even public liberty swiftly mined away, there are representative convicts in that sepulchral congregation of imprisoned outlaws. There are now confined in the State Prison at Sing Sing nearly fourteen hundred convicts—one thousand one hundred and ninety-six males, and one hundred and seventy-one females. Here is a family to care for and govern such as few heads of houses in this world are charged with. When we reflect upon the peculiar elements that compose it, we cannot fail to be especially impressed with the remarkable character of this family. We are confronted with types of both sexes, of all ages, of nearly all the current occupations and professions, and of quite all the classes, gradations and divisions of society. There they are, collectively massed together within the same gloomy walls, distributed, organized, formed into companies, divided into trades and occupations, looking out upon the same gloomy scenery, traversing the same monotonous line of duty, shut out from society, locked out from the world, and resting under the same overhanging judgment of public condemnation. Here assuredly are materials of humanity such as can hardly be found elsewhere within a corresponding territorial area. The active cunning, the low craft collected within those walls are beyond question unsurpassed by that on any equal extent of soil, at least in this Union. There are gathered and condensed the concentrated villainous subtlety of the State. There are embraced in one grand reservoir the refined distillations of all that is acute in rascality, scheming in crime and adroitly audacious in personal and public outrage, that can be found in the entire Southern section of this Empire Commonwealth. This mass of unprincipled subtlety is not thus imprisoned willingly. We may be sure it does not stay in prison willingly. If a partial or a general jail delivery could be effected, it would be quite certain to be effected instanter. Plots to consummate escapes are continually being found. There is perhaps no day or no hour in any day, when contrivances are not being matured in some of the departments of this mammoth establishment, to effect deliverances from this "durance vile." The imprisoned genius of grand larceny, of arson, of highway robbery, and murder, is perpetually active and vigilant, watching all the stray chances, concerting all practical schemes and pressing with all the vehement and industrious energy of lawless and malignant elements, for escape from the bolts and bars that confine them. To foil the schemes of such chronic plotters, to govern them and regulate their lives in accordance with humanity and to the credit of the State, requires a constant alertness, the coolest self-possession and the finest administrative ability. The State prison at Sing Sing is confessedly the largest in the United States, and we do not know but the largest in the world. It is the only institution of the kind in this State provided with accommodations for the reception of female convicts, and consequently the only one where prisoners of that description are sentenced. There is such a comparatively small number of females sentenced to the State prison, from the rural district counties that supply Auburn and Clinton prisons with convicts, that it has not been considered an object to furnish those prisons with accommodations for the reception of females. But the State has been compelled to supply a female department at Sing Sing, to meet the abundant contributions of "lady" convicts especially from this city and Brooklyn. Therefore it has been provided that all the females convicted of felonies in any part of the State, are sentenced direct to Sing Sing. Yet we think it speaks well for the population of this State, and especially the female portion of it, particularly in view of the four millions of people embraced within its limits, that out of the whole number, but one hundred and seventy-one females should have been adjudged fit tenants of the State prison. But not so with the masculine division, and by popular courtesy the "lesser half" of the commonwealth. They come up in more villainous array and in more formidable numbers. The great mass of the male tenants of Sing Sing are commissioned from this progressive metropolis and its suburban towns, villages and cities. New York city is a munificent contributor to the dungeon glooms of the "whited sepulchre" up the river. Here the courts are in continual sessions and the tide of criminal transportation Northward is steadily sustained, with little if any interruption. In this cosmopolitan receptacle for all the floating rascality "laying round loose" from the cardinal divisions of the globe, the counterfeiter, the burglar, the highway robber, the forger, the homicide, the abortionist, the shoplifter, the receiver of stolen goods, the house burner, with all the other nameless developments of crime in a populous capital, are in the constant process of quickening to maturity. There is no interruption to the criminal fermentation in this great city. Felonious schemes here are in a condition of continual conception and as continual in execution. British graduates from the rarest schools of English crime, with corresponding graduates from every part of Europe, spill out in this city to experiment in State prison offences, in connection with similar experiments by "natives to the manor born." The British "knuck" and his American brother at length realize how pleasant it is to "go up in a balloon" together, and both are accommodated to a romantic ride, in full view of the Palisades, for a temporary residence at Sing Sing. The supply of convicts from this city for Sing Sing since the early part of last fall, has been steadily augmenting in volume, and they have generally been sentenced for longer terms than heretofore. This fact may prove either that the graver felonies are on the increase, or that our criminal judges are growing sterner in visiting the penalties of the law upon transgressors. But whatever alternative may be true, Sing Sing cannot accommodate the increasing contributions of criminals from this city much longer. That home of the condemned is now well nigh full to repletion. But very few more can be received there under any circumstances, and as few sentences expire at this season of the year, what device will be adopted, in view of the growing accumulation of fresh convicts over those whose sentences are expiring, is a problem which the State prison officials themselves are at a loss to solve. Some one hundred and fifty have already, within the past few months, been sent off to the Northern and Auburn prisons. But "the cry is still they come," and either this city must stop sinning, or Sing Sing will in a very short time be not only completely full, but running over. What shall be done?

A VISIT TO THE HUDSON RIVER TOMBS.

We paid a visit to the great Hudson river criminal reservoir quite recently, spending a day there, and going over as much of the vast establishment as is practicable from sunrise to sunset at this frozen season of the year. It is truly a mammoth institution. The first idea that occurs to the visitor in approaching the grounds is, of course, the appearance and quality of the buildings. As most people know, they are built of solid stone, and, with all their connections and dependant amplifications, they cover a bold territorial area. The Hudson River Railroad cuts the ground on which they stand, the female prison frowning down from the slope of the hill on the east side of the road, while that for male recipients, with all its appurtenant shops and departments, stands directly on the bank of the river, on the west side of the road, overlooking the solemn waters of the Hudson, and gloomily looming up, a monumental orator, on the deformity of crime and the severity of its penalties. In all directions on the rough declivities surrounding the prison, from the remotest eastern summit, up and down the river, and down to the river bank, may be seen little guard houses dotting the prison grounds, overlooking the dominions of imprisoned crime, and provided with sentinels to watch by day and night all attempts of the condemned outlaws to effect an escape. The location of these guard houses commands a full view of the prison surroundings for miles at all points, boldly sweeping the valley of the Hudson, so that it is scarcely possible for an attempt to be made at escape, without its being covered by the guns of some of the sworn sentinels posted in their elevated lookout. The aggregate scene constitutes an impressive spectacle as well to the poet as the philosopher, and cannot fail to burn down deep in the mind of the observer a conviction of the pure diabolism of crime, and the securities society is driven to take for protection against its ingrained depravity and aggressiveness. The male prison alone, with its divers workshops and department compactly connected, covers not less than ten acres of ground, while the other prison, with all the outlying conveniences necessary for the successful administration of both, swell the area occupied by this public habitation of tried and condemned villainy to much greater dimensions. The entire collection of little shops, and silent walls, and dungeon glooms, is suggestive of solemn reflections, and in view of the moral as well as material darkness that envelops them, it can hardly avoid to make us realize the truth of the poet's passage when he affirmed, "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue!"

ARRIVAL ON THE GROUNDS.

As we approached the northern boundary of the prison territory, we were promptly confronted by a guard darkening the door of his lookout, who waved us off from any further advance on the railroad track over which we were moving. Whereupon, as good citizens, we halted. After a brief inquiry, we learned the road necessary for us to take to reach the prison, when we started on our winding way up the hilly ascent east of the prison, noting the inevitable little guard-houses as we passed along, till we reached the central guard-house, lined with loaded musketry, whence we were directed to the office of the Warden, Ex-Judge Stephen H. Johnson, who has the entire immediate charge of the prison administration. We thereupon proceeded as directed and entering the office of the Warden, we found him at his post, and announced the object of our visit. This gentleman received us kindly, and expressed a cheerful willingness to afford us every facility to inspect the great responsibility under his charge. Arrangements were accordingly made to conduct us through the prison, and enable us to see as much of it as was practicable on a brief winter's day. Conscious of the vastness of the establishment, and the necessity of economizing our time to the best possible advantage, we determined to make such selections for visitation as were of most striking interest, and that would at the same time express most completely the general spirit, genius and character of State prison life. After a short conference, therefore, it was resolved, in the first instance, to make a tour of the female department. Accompanied by the Warden and a few others, we consequently started for the female prison on the east side of the railway.

Entering the huge door opening into this receptacle of the publicly condemned of the daughters of Eve, we wound our road through divers hallways and passages, observing occasional groups of women engaged in occasional work and pausing now and then to note a more deliberate survey of the sad spectacle. We observed wherever we went, as we passed along, that the Warden was gratefully recognized by these poor, imprisoned creatures. They seemed to salute his appearance with a kind of brightening, welcoming smile, indicating no fear at the official presence, and yet indicating entire subservience to the strictest discipline. Such manifestations speak for themselves. They express, as no language can express, the humane spirit that pervades the administration of the prison, and that kindness mingles liberally with the indispensable severity of penalty in the government of the institution. The object of the Warden appears to be to inspire, not dread of his personal presence, but confidence in the equity, discrimination and justice of his government, and the trusting yet respectful welcome with which we saw his appearance everywhere saluted from the faces and manner of these condemned women of all grades, testifies but too clearly how well that policy has succeeded. In our passage through the aforesaid straggling groups of females, we observed several infants in the arms or hanging upon the laps of their mothers. These infants began their earthly existence within the walls of the State prison. They were born there. Their hapless cases illustrate with vivid impressiveness the prophecy, that the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children to the third and fourth generation. These poor innocents first saw the light of day under the shadow of their mothers' crime, and the crime and the curse travel along together, overhanging those infant cradles and surrounding those infant years with the associations and the penalties of felons. This particular scene, as we gazed upon it, was to us peculiarly touching. Yet, the wayward little prattlers had no realisation of the character of their early home; but smiled and chirrupped and laughed the while, with no consciousness of the prison walls that confined them or of the mothers' crime that placed them where they are. This infantile unconsciousness rendered the spectacle still more affecting, and threw over it an additional shade of melancholy. There are about six of these infants now in the Sing Sing prison, born there and awaiting with their mothers the limitations of a common sentence. The circumstance furnishes a text loaded with social interest. Having passed the successive collections of women hitherto referred to in the various rooms and passages, we were finally introduced into the apartment, for a sight of which we had more particularly started, containing just

ONE HUNDRED FEMALE CONVICTS,

busily at work in the manufacture of linen dusters. This was a scene calculated to rivet no ordinary continuous attention. As we moved in, we passed to the rear of the long, narrow room; but in this position we could only see the backs of the inmates, as they sat engaged at their tasks, in four parallel lines, the entire length of the apartment. So, after a brief pause, we moved to the opposite end of the room where we encountered the full blazonry of two hundred female convict eyes. The flutter and excitement among the workers as we passed down the aisle and took our position, confronting and surveying that unusual congregation of faces, was most audibly and distinctly manifest. Curiosity was quickened to its fullest tension. The sidelong glances, the oblique expressions, the inquisitorial peering into all the possible and probable motives of our visit, the restless agitation manifest on all sides, the impatient apprehensiveness to fathom our precise object, the scintillating interrogatories radiating from scores of eyes at once, and the general smothered uproar, made up in about equal parts of a suppressed buzz and a personal and physical rustling, constituted together a spectacle that can probably be nowhere seen outside of such a collection of female convicts. Simplified down into its elements, the great question with them in relation to us doubtless was, whether we had come as a friend or foe. They felt the necessity of friends, but their sad condition suggested the greater likelihood of the presence of hostility. We tried in every practicable way to quiet this very natural apprehension, but like the ghost of Banquo, the spirit we had undesignedly wakened would not down at our bidding. The same restless anxiety continued to the end of our visit in this apartment, sometimes showing almost a tendency to a feminine riot held under terrible restraint, and only kept in order by the presence of official authority and superior power. But perhaps we can suggest a more distinctive key to this female convict anxiety on this particular occasion.

We were attended at this time by our special artist, who, in fulfilling the object of his visit, located himself as modestly as possible in a remote corner of the room, and with pencil and paper covertly placed upon a window-sill, proceeded to make a general sketch of this apartment, representing the convicts at their work, and embodying in one full-sized picture the spirit and essence of the whole scene. But though our artist tried to keep as shady as possible in the consummation of his work, he had not been busy long before his pencil and paper were "spotted," and scores of eyes were telegraphing the fact to all parts of the room. The predominant suspicion was that the artist was engaged in taking the individual likenesses of the convicts. This apprehension awakened a general dread that none but those familiar with convict life can immediately realise. There are few things outside of regular prison discipline that the inmates of State's prison regard with keener fear than the prospect of having their individual likenesses published during the term of their imprisonment. Such a publication is regarded as having a decided tendency to aggravate their punishment and contuse the chances for the recovery of their personal liberty. Hence the irrepressible flutter awakened among these convicts the moment this suspicion got possession of them. The restlessness and rustle were continuous. Little excuses were being constantly framed to communicate with the matron in charge, to speak with her, to speak to the warden and other officials, now from one female, then from another, when the whole burthen of the communication would turn out to be an earnest interrogatory, inquiring whether "that man there" (pointing in the direction of the artist) was taking their personal likenesses. Of course they were answered in the negative. But this failed to tranquillize them, and the miniature hurricane of whispering suspicions continued to the end.

On one occasion, towards the latter part of our visit in this room, while passing up the aisle in company with the contractor for the department, a young colored girl, while passing her, addressing the contractor, inquired of him with something that looked like angry earnestness, whether "that man" was taking likenesses. The gentleman addressed, pleasantly answered in the negative. But the dark interrogator could not be thus assured, and she followed the gentleman's answer up with the remark, not a little tartly emphasized, "if that man is taking our likenesses, the Warden would serve him right by putting him out of the room." We have only thus dwelt at some little length on the belligerent suspicions we had the misfortune to waken, to show one among the many salient features of convict life.

This female apartment is one of the contract apartments of the prison, in which the State hires out the labor of the convicts to an individual for a stipulated sum. In this apartment the State engages to furnish the contractor with just one hundred females. If the health of any one of the women fails so that she cannot do the work, she is withdrawn and her place is supplied with one who can; so that the number of one hundred healthy, working females in this apartment is continually kept full. This room contains the great body of the health and vigor of the female prisoners. They are employed, as before remarked, in the manufacture of linen dusters. The room in which they work is about one hundred feet in length, along either side of which the convicts are ranged in two files nearly the whole length of the room, making four files in all, with an aisle running through the centre of the room for a passage way. Along the whole length of these files or rows, the women work together in couples, the one occupying the seat next to the aisle operating on a sewing machine, and the other sitting directly next to her and against the wall, doing the work of what is called "basting" on the same garment. Working thus together in couples on the same article, involves the practical necessity of more or less conversation in the performance of their work. Thus much conversational license is therefore granted them, but in their private conferences it is hard for those in charge to keep an eye on the exact line of demarcation, separating permitted from forbidden conversation, and in the exercise of their whispering discretion, the lady convicts find it easy to cross the forbidden line with impunity, and indulge their chronic crinoline license for social converse. There appears to be no remedy for this excessive sociality, except when the general buzz swells beyond a certain maximum, when the matron's mallet comes down expressively upon her desk, indicating that the feminine sociality must subside. And then it does subside, but only to rise again, especially when stimulated by suspicions that lady likenesses are to be taken. But we do not know that we can censure them very harshly for this indulgence; especially in consideration that these convicts are females; for who would circumscribe too savagely the inevitable tendency of crinoline to talking? And this seems to be the judgment of the officials in charge. We think it founded in correct philosophy. In connection with the females at work in the manufacture of the dusters and in the same room, a bevy of some dozen or fifteen women are engaged in ironing the same dusters and passing them over for final drying and folding. Thus the work of making up, ironing, drying and folding is kept in constant operation in the same apartment. A huge stove is located in a sort of ell connected with one of the ends of this department, around which smoothing irons are ranged in circular rows and kept fully heated for the use of those at work with them. And thus the round of labor goes bravely and steadily on, every one active, every one plying at her appointed task, the great mass of them seated, but numbers of them continually passing to and fro in the discharge of their duty. The contractor for this department, as with all the other contract departments in the prison, is daily in the room with the laborers he hires, supplying them with material and receiving their completed work. An allotted amount of work is assigned to each convict for the working hours of each day, and whatever they do over that they are credited with on the books of the prison authorities, the surplus receipts deposited in their name, and held in trust for them till their term of imprisonment expires, when the accumulated sum is handed over to them. This method is found beneficial to all parties, more work is thereby performed for the contractor, while a handsome sum is often thus laid by for the convict when turned again upon the world. Many of them, on the expiration of their terms, thus realize quite a little "pile."

There are two matrons employed by the prison in this department, whose main duty it is to maintain order and attentive industry on the part of the convicts. One forewoman is also employed who exercises a sort of instructive superintendence over the females at their work, directing them "how to do it," etc. All the female convicts are dressed in the striped prison dress, with a sort of neckerchief tie about the neck. These dresses are changed once a week, when they walk into the prison chapel with their span clean clothes. None of the old headshaving is longer practiced. Consequently all the "ladies" here appear crowned with the full maximum of their native hair, some wearing it braided at the back, others curled and frizzled at the side, others again cultivating a wavy surface at the top, while yet others comb their hair plain and modest, like any other unassuming woman. There are about a dozen or fifteen colored women in this department, all of whom are at work without embarrassment with the rest, some sitting side by side, and all co-operating without an apparent murmur. No fastidious repugnance is there manifested on account of the vicinity of an objectionable color. The State Prison appears to be a thoroughly radical democratic leveler. What struck us as remarkable in looking up into that rare collection of faces, was the surprising number of apparently innocent, and many of them handsome faces among them. This was especially true of the younger convicts. Some, indeed, were hideous enough, and carried about on their "cheek" the sign manuel of their felony. But some there were whose faces reflected, for all the world, the artless modesty of school girls. We noticed one in particular, who looked out of a pair of as soft, sweet blue eyes as we ever saw in a woman's head. On inquiry respecting these particular cases we learned that they had been sentenced, for the most part, for first offences, and that the history of their cases showed generally, that they had been drawn into the commission of crime by persons older than themselves.

The greater part of the convicts in this department were sentenced for shoplifting and larceny in some of its various grades, a few are there for connection with burglaries, and yet a few others for some of the graver crimes up to the degree of homicide; one abandoned mother being there for the murder of her own child. The oldest among them all, we do not think, would exceed thirty-five years of age, while the ages of the great mass of them range from eighteen and twenty to twenty-five, full one half of them being not far from twenty years of age. Our attention was especially arrested with the air of cheerfulness and contentment that manifested itself on the faces of all these convicts. This observation, more than any other, confused our expectations. We were prepared for a sadder spectacle, to see more despondent visages and more expressive pictures of woe. But when we met in the faces of those condemned women the signs of happy resignation and apparent satisfaction we did meet with when we first confronted them, we felt more like regarding them as an accidental social party in a rural district, than as a systematically condemned portion of the body politic. We saw no sorrow. We detected no element of consuming grief. Each seemed satisfied with her appointed lot, and there was a species of laughing and even rollicking expression on the countenances of those women that seemed, for the moment, to break the spell that they were convicts, covered with the cloud of a public judgment. The same glad recognition of the Warden, and the same evidence of confidence in his administration, were here manifested that had been [illegible] in other departments of the female prison. In this connection we are reminded of an incident.

Speaking of the cheerful-looking faces among [illegible] door on entering this apartment we encountered the full expression of a countenance [illegible] once indicated by her laughing eye and quickly averted face that she recognized us. Her countenance struck us at the same time as familiar; but we could not locate her. Her head was crowned with a heavy quantum of glossy and somewhat kinky hair, with a pair of black optics that glistened like stars in the background of midnight. She was not over twenty years of age. We tried to shake up through a lazy association some recollection of where we might possibly have seen her. But we failed to succeed. On subsequent inquiry, we learned that she had been sentenced from this virtuous city during the last summer, in connection with a man who had been convicted of burglary, and that she (poor thing) had somehow been involved in the same burglary. We think we must have seen her upon her arraignment before some of the courts. At any rate, she evidently had us very distinctly spotted, and from her half joyous, yet affrighted shyness, she was clearly averse to the cultivation of any further acquaintance. A decided majority of these lady convicts are supplied from this city and its immediate vicinity. At night, at the close of work, each is furnished with a separate cell, where they are confined till the beginning of work again on the succeeding day, except in a few instances, in consequence of a plethora of convicts, where two convicts are placed in a cell, or in prison language, where the convicts are "doubled" in the same cell. After rising on each morning they are indulged in a convenient airing in the prison yard, when they again repair to their appointed tasks. All of them have the indications of enjoying decided health, and give every evidence that they suffer neither from deficient food or despondent spirits. We devoted about an hour to the inspection of this department—a much longer period than we gave to any other division of the prison. At this time the hour for dinner was approaching, and we hastened to the male section of the convicts to see

TWELVE HUNDRED MALE PRISONERS

file in to their noonday meal. This was indeed a spectacle. There we noted them marching precisely at the appointed hour, filing from their respective shops and apartments in companies, regularly officered and organized, moving with true military precision, and circling around and converging, like the divisions of an army toward a common belligerent centre. It was a melancholy and touching sight. All clad in the uniform of the condemned, wearing the striped drapery furnished by public law for convicted felons, fully and perfectly subdued under the shadow of public authority, and steadily observing the measured tread enjoined on them by official superiority, they were suggestive far more of a funeral procession performing the "dead march," than a congregation of workmen moving to an invigorating and refreshing repast. They trod along with locked step, in single file, in companies numbering from sixty to eighty, under officers uniformed with the symbols of authority, each prisoner with his arms squarely folded over the breast, and thus with the ever-recurring, monotonous click, click, click, the marshalling and moving criminal host proceeded, in succession, to the general prison dinner table.

When thus going to dinner, as well as when returning from it to their work again, they invariably move in the same order, each one having his particular place in the lengthened file, the same convict leading and the same convict bringing up the rear. The object of this peculiar march on the occasion referred to, each keeping step with the other, with the peculiar fold of the arms, is to guard against a successful "break" that at such times might be attempted. If a "break should be attempted, the interruption produced by it in the uniform, locked step, would instantly announce it, and the keeper would be thus warned and prepared to avert it before it had reached too formidable a head. As an evidence of the rigor with which this portion of the discipline is enforced, we observed, during the aforesaid march to dinner, when one of the prisoners had considerably relaxed the fold of his arms, that the keeper in charge instantly "spotted" it, and at once, with stern intonation, his "locust" in swinging position, ordered the relaxed arms to be stiffened back to their place. The reader may be sure that this order was quickly complied with. With a sudden physical movement, and a sort of precipitous straightening of the body, not entirely unlike the effect of electrical influence upon animal life, the prisoner abruptly "brought himself up all standing," with his arms precisely in the prescribed position again, as soon as the keeper's order struck his ear. With his arms thus folded, the convict is in a less convenient position to avail himself of stray chances to effect his deliverance. At length all had filed in to their respective places at the dinner table, where we saw nearly twelve hunded prisoners preparing to dine together. Before a mouthful was touched, the keepers were distributed through the aisles of the

MAMMOTH DINING HALL,

each keeping watch over his individual company, and all officiating as general sentinels over the extraordinary gastronomic assembly. The table waiters, who are also all convicts, were posted in patient silence, awaiting the signal to begin. All was still. An official in the rear of the great hall, stood in the vicinity of a bell, ready to ring out the commencement of operations by the hungry convicts. But here we must pause for the present for want of space, and postpone the balance of our Sing Sing prison publication till our next number. We find from a glance at our notes, such a mass of interesting material crowding upon us to write up, as to render it utterly impossible to do the subject justice in the present issue. What we have to say of the "veiled murderess" alone, would more than choke up what remains to us of our crowded columns.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

THE CAREER OF CRIME.

ACCUMULATION OF ALLEGED CHARGES.

Breach of Promise, Seduction and Abortion

The Medicine Chest.

RUIN OF AN INTERESTING GIRL.

A case of seduction under promise of marriage, when it comes before the public courts, can never fail to excite a feeling of deep interest in every manly heart. It can certainly never fail to excite a feeling of indignation against the wrong doer. We all know the almost utter futility of preaching morality where a certain vice is concerned. But none of us need be deterred from raising our voices against this peculiar outrage. It ought to be the common interest, as it certainly is the common duty, of every man of a kindly and a noble heart—every man who must respect the better instincts of our nature, to guard woman in her weakness, even against herself, to place a restraint upon his passions, especially where a confiding love places her under peculiar temptation—and to regard her, and remember her too, as belonging to the sex of our mothers and our sisters. Heaven knows, it is at any time, a poor boast for a man to be able to say that he wrought the ruin of a woman—that he robbed her of a jewel more precious than the rarest gem ever worn in the most royal diadem.

When considerations of this kind come before us, it makes the heart sick. We know the ruin that has been wrought, but we do not know what may be the ultimate results. A beautiful girl may at any time be seduced under the plea of love and marriage. When such becomes the case it is right, if the girl was previously virtuous, and that she fell, we know of no case where exemplary damages should be more readily given by a jury. "Lead us not into temptation," is the sweetest, and wisest, and holiest prayer uttered by Him who was wisdom, sweetness and purity indeed; and the best consolation that any of us can have when dying is the consciousness that we never injured the being that for every consideration we are all bound to protect, guard and nurture, and whose purity should be as dear to every man among us as the apple of his eye. Female purity is the best security, not only for the brightness and happiness of our homes, but for the very stability of the social fabric, and the perpetuation of national life.

An action has just been initiated in the Supreme Court of this city, brought by the firm of Messrs. Edwin James and Dunphy, which has called forth our brief, but, we trust, emphatic observations. It is a case possessing elements of a deeply interesting, as well as a deeply painful character, which strongly suggests the lines of Goldsmith, but in a sense, so far as the balm to hurt minds and of injured reputations is concerned, differs materially from the anodyne prescribed by the amiable author of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, who said:

When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray;

Goldsmith's remedy was—

The only way her guilt to cover,
And hide her shame from every eye,
To bring repentance to her lover,
And wring his bosom—is to die;

But we cannot help thinking that the better course is to put the case into the hands of such men as James & Dunphy, and instead of wringing his heart by "dying," live and obtain exemplary damages from a jury of her country by putting him through a course of sprouts.

The following affidavit was filed last Saturday:

THE CASE.

Jennie C. Pullman agt. James C. Byrne.—City and County of New York, ss.:—Jennie C. Pullman, the above-named plaintiff, being duly sworn, deposes and says that she has a cause of action against the above-named defendant, and that she has this day commenced an action in which she claims damages to the amount of $10,000.

And this deponent further says that she is of the age of 19 years, and in the month of June in the present year was residing with her mother and her family in Hudson City.

That the above-named defendant, who now holds an appointment in New York city in the Internal Revenue Department, was introduced by the [illegible] to her, her mother and family.

And the defendant then commenced paying his addresses to this deponent and was received by this deponent and her family as a suitor for marriage.

And subsequently, in the month of July last, solemnly promised this deponent that he would marry her.

That this deponent, relying upon that promise, allowed him to pay his addresses to her.

And that in the same month of July the defendant, under a solemn pledge of marriage, seduced this deponent, and debauched her in the house of her mother, where he was received as one of the family.

That the defendant again, during the months of August and September, reiterated his promise of marriage to this deponent, and urged this deponent to conceal the fact of his having seduced her [illegible]

September, informed the defendant, as the fact was, [illegible] defendant urged and solicited this deponent to allow him to take her to some medical practioner in the city of New York to remedy the consequences.

That she refused to do so and refused to accompany him to New York for that purpose.

That defendant then sent to her medicines for the purpose of procuring a miscarriage, and solicited her to take them in order to avoid the disgrace to this deponent's family which would be consequent upon an exposure of [illegible].

That she has urged and requested the defendant to fulfill his promise of marriage and to marry her, which he has positively refused to do.

That she is now in the fifth month of her confinement by the defendant, and has left her house in Hudson City and is now residing with her brother in the city of New York.

JENNIE C. PULLMAN.

The facts in this case are of a melancholy character. A widow with a most respectable family in the city of Hudson, was, as is alleged, visited by a young gentleman, a man holding a high social position, the son of a wealthy father, possessed of large real estates, in that city, who had been engaged in the transport service throughout the war, so far as chartering steamers in the service. He met a young, unsophisticated girl of nineteen, made love to her, and she, believing that he was true to her, permitted liberties which should be allowed only by the golden rule of the marriage ring. The young lady is highly connected, her parents, or at least her mother—for she is a widow's daughter—is a most estimable person, her brothers hold highly responsible positions in commercial life. And yet such are the melancholy facts, that this poor, and, as we may now regard her, this unhappy ruined flower, upon whom the defendant

"Smiled and she bloomed no more."

THE CHARGE OF ABORTION.

In addition to the charge of seduction, the still more painfully aggravated case of suggested abortion has been preferred in the foregoing affidavit. The bottles of medicine which were sent to her she partially consumed, producing upon her all the symptoms of an attempted abortion. The poor young lady can be placed upon the stand, and from the symptoms she will relate with which she was affected, an expert can easily give some painful but satisfactory—so far as the ends of justice are concerned—developments. Some of the bottles of this vile stuff are in the office of Mr. Edwin James, and will be submitted to a chemical analysis. In sending this medicine he told her to rinse out the bottles.

STILL STRANGER.

In our usual style of "audi alteram partem," we give the statement of the defendant upon his oath, and it is certainly startling. It will be seen that he denies that he ever paid his addresses to her, with the object of marrying her; that he ever seduced her; that she is not only nineteen years of age, as sworn to by her, but that she is twenty-five years and upwards, and that he did not hold any situation in the Internal Revenue Department; whereas the young lady's brother swears she is only nineteen years, and has been—she being legally an infant—appointed her guardian; but it is stated, upon good authority, that on last Wednesday, when he was arrested on the present charge, he was proceeding to obtain a higher position in the Cedar street branch of the department, through the high influence of his father with the government.

The case is indeed not only most melancholy, but take it all in all, a sad commentary upon poor human nature. The following is Captain Byrne's affidavit:

THE DEFENDANT'S DENIAL OF THE CHARGES.

James C. Byrne, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is the defendant in the above entitled action; that this defendant denies that the said plaintiff has any cause of action for the alleged statements set forth in her affidavit in the above entitled cause, and this deponent is informed and believes that the said plaintiff is of the age of twenty-five years and upwards, and not of the age of nineteen, as sworn to by her in the above complaint or affidavit. Defendant denies that he ever commenced to pay his addresses to the plaintiff, or that he was received by the plaintiff or her family as a suitor for marriage, and he denies that in the month of July last, or at any other time, he promised the plaintiff that he would marry her.

This defendant further denies that he paid his addresses to the said plaintiff with any intention or with any promise to make her his wife, and he denies that, under any pledge of marriage whatever, he seduced the plaintiff or debauched her.

This defendant further denies that during the months of August or September he reiterated any promise of marriage to the plaintiff, that he urged the plaintiff to conceal any fact in relation to any such pretended promise of marriage or seduction from her mother and family.

That this defendant is assured and believes that the said plaintiff, who is a resident of the city of Hudson, State of New York, had sexual intercourse with various young men at various times, during the year, and at various places in the State of New York, and he believes that if such plaintiff is in the family way, that she is probably in this condition by reason of her connection with various persons as aforesaid, and that he further denies that at any time he urged or solicited the plaintiff to allow him to take her to a medical practitioner in the city of New York, in order to have an abortion produced upon her, or that he made any attempt to procure an abortion upon the plaintiff in any manner whatever. That this defendant has no knowledge of the time when, if at all, the said plaintiff became pregnant; that this defendant and the said plaintiff are both residents of the city of Hudson aforesaid, and all the witnesses material to the defence are residents of the said city, and it is necessary for the defence in this case that deponent should be allowed an opportunity to procure such testimony as he may deem material for his defence. This defendant further says that the bail in this case is so excessive that he finds it difficult to give the necessary bonds to procure his release. This defendant denies that he now holds an appointment in the city of New York in the [illegible], but he did hold such appointment at the time of the service of summons and order of arrest in the above entitled case.

JAMES C. BYRNE.

At a further hearing in the Supreme Court on last Monday, the Judge reduced the bail to $2000, with the understanding that if he could not make good the statements in the foregoing affidavit, that it would be continued at $5000.

An Attempt at Robbery and Murder.

ANOTHER ILLINOIS OUTRAGE.

Our city, says a Belleville, Ill., paper of the 13th inst. has been the scene of one of the boldest outrages that has ever occurred here—bold and daring, even for this era of crime. On last Monday night, about 8 o'clock, two men entered the clothing store of Chas. Selle on East Main street, nearly opposite the Baptist church, and asked to see some gloves, and while Mr. Selle was taking down the articles called for, one of the men drew a revolver and demanded his money. This was done most probably with a view of intimidating Mr. S., and so being able to effect a robbery of the store; but the action alarmed him, and he immediately ran towards the rear of the store, where his wife was sitting, calling for help. Before he reached the door, the robber fired, the ball striking him in the back, and inflicting, it is feared, a fatal wound. The unfortunate man passed out of the room and ran into the rear of Fritz Kuhn's saloon, next door, exclaiming, "I am shot—catch the rascals—they're in my store!" Edward Schneidewind, who was present, immediately started out, and as soon as he reached the sidewalk, perceived two men running up Main street towards the corner of Church street, down which they turned. Mr. S. at once gave chase, calling upon them to stop, but the only answer he received was a couple of pistol shots from the men as they ran. Being the only pursuer, and unarmed, Mr. S. gave up the chase, and thus the scoundrels escaped in the dark, without obtaining the booty which they committed murder to gain. Upon firing the pistol, the robbers became so alarmed by the screams of Mrs. Selle, that they precipitately decamped and run up the street, without getting anything. Mr. Selle is yet alive, with but faint hopes of recovery. Mayor Kirkpatrick promptly issued a proclamation offering a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the villians who perpetrated this wanton and brutal outrage.

A Daring Midnight Robbery in Illinois.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

MOUNT CARROLL, ILL., Dec. 18th 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS—I write to communicate for publication in your valuable paper the particulars of a daring and successful robbery that took place a short time since, at the residence of Mr. Daniel Crouse, an old and wealthy farmer who lives a few miles from here. He has accumulated quite a fortune in cattle and hog operations. Some desperadoes became aware that the old man had considerable money in the house, and prying open the window of Mrs. Crouse's bed-room, entered, chloroformed them, opened Mr. Crouse's trunk, and took therefrom a thousand dollars in greenbacks, with which they decamped. No clue to the rob bers has been obtained. Yours, &c., C. W. A.

CITY EXPOSITOR.

Desperate Affray in a Fourth Ward Brothel.

The Fourth Ward has contributed many desperate and flagrant outrages to the annals of crime in New York. The "bullies," "loafers," and prostitutes' "pimps" seemed to have revelled in a carnival of bloodshed—entrapping unsuspecting victims by the "badgering" game. On Saturday evening last [illegible]

Shooting Affray in Sixth Street.

[illegible]

celebrating Christmas to a very great degree, and [illegible] in Sixth street, near the residence of Rhodes, but the altercation assumed no definite shape beyond a war of words [illegible] the result.

Singular Attempt at Murder.

Rather a singular affair transpired on Monday morning last at an early hour at the residence of Emil Just, 33 East Thirty-fourth street. At about 3 o'clock A. M. Mr. Just, while in bed, was awakened by a peculiar noise in his bed-room. He arose and proceeded to the door, which he found ajar. Closing it he retired to bed, and was just dozing again when the singular noise was repeated, and Mr. Just started from his bed with rather unpleasant forebodings that something was wrong. He was about to proceed to the door and investigate the cause of the disturbance, when the door was burst violently open in Mr. Just's face. He started back; then a pistol shot broke the stillness in the room, when Mr. Just felt a sharp twinge of pain in his breast, and staggered back to his bed. Then all was still again. The noise of the explosion attracted the attention of several officers of the Twenty-first Precinct Police, who hastened to the spot and surrounded the house, and made a thorough investigation of the premises, but no person could be found; nothing in or about the house had been disturbed, and the entire matter was developed in a most unfathomable mystery. Mr. Just was at once given medical attention, and every exertion was used to make him as easy as possible; but the ball from the pistol entered the breast just below the collar bone, and the wound is considered very dangerous. This case presents a series of facts of extremely sensational and exciting character, suggesting a chain of singular and startling events, culminating in the mysterious attempt at murder by some "cloaked unknown." The thoughts and suggestions which this case brings out are many, and the reader will at once see that the midnight assault has doubtlessly been the vengeance of some dishonored or disappointed "friend." Mr. Just is a native of Hungary, and about 39 years of age.

The Jennie Meadows' Disorderly House Case.

The case of Jennie Meadows, to which we have alluded heretofore as being under a preliminary examination before Justice Dodge at Jefferson Market, was called for trial in the Court of Special Sessions on Saturday last. Jennie appeared looking much the same as usual, but a shade paler, owing perhaps to the agitation and annoyance she has experienced during the past week. Her counsel informed the court that his client was willing to plead guilty if judgment would be suspended, and that the nuisance would be speedily abated, and Jennie would seek a livelihood and solace in more respectable walks of life. After this some conversation ensued between Jennie and the court, whereupon she refused to plead guilty, and her counsel withdrawing from the case, it was proceeded with. Indisputable testimony was then adduced, showing that Mrs. Meadows was the proprietress of the house in question, that it was crowded with thieves, prostitutes, and drunkards, that she and a bevy of abandoned women were accustomed during the warm weather to stand on the stoop of the establishment, and with lewd gestures, and indecent language, accost the passers-by, with a view to induce them to enter; that through the open shades of the house neighbors had witnessed scenes of obscenity and debauchery; that naked men and women in every conceivable attitude of indecency were observed; that carnal connection had often taken place in the hallway, almost in view of the public gaze, and that a thief named McGinnis, who was now under indictment for burglary, and had already served a term in State Prison, and others of a like stamp, were the usual visitors and patrons of the establishment. The counsel, who had been assigned by the court, in the place of the advocate who had withdrawn, again urged for a suspension of judgment, but the court refused the application, and found Jennie guilty, whereupon she was remanded for sentence.

Court of General Sessions—The Hard Road Pickpockets Have to Travel.

The dominance which rascally pickpockets have recently obtained has aroused the indignation of both judge and jury by the persistency of this crime. Accordingly, in sentencing a prisoner whom Mr. Hall, the able and learned District Attorney, prosecuted, and whom Mr. Chas. Spencer defended with his well-known ability, after having been found guilty, Recorder Hackett spoke as follows:

"Winslow, you were indicted for picking pockets, as you well understood and this audience perfectly comprehends. I feel it to be my duty to visit upon your offence the extreme penalty which the law permits the Court to impose. The offence of which you stand convicted is a common one, occurring daily and hourly in our midst, and if the imposition of punishment is to have any effect, it must be the extreme penalty of the law. As I have stated before in the hearing of many persons whom I now recognize, it is my intention so long as I have the honor to hold the position I now do to sentence every pickpocket to the extreme penalty of the law. You are sentenced to the State Prison for the period of five years at hard labor.

CHARGED WITH THE SAME CRIME.

Several other prisoners were sentenced to the highest term which could be imposed by the law.

A Pickpocket on the Cars—How to Settle a Case.

On Thursday last as Mr. Charles Wilson, of 132 Front street, was riding in one of the cars of the Belt Railroad in South street, $15 was stolen from his pocket by John Murphy, who immediately left the car. Wilson arrested Murphy, who offered to refund the money if he would not prosecute him. This was declined, and Murphy was taken to the Tombs. After a complaint had been entered, and during the temporary absence of the Magistrate, some of Murphy's friends decoyed Wilson from the court-room, and endeavored to settle the matter with him. When Wilson returned he did not seem anxious to prosecute the accused, and in a few moments Justice Hogan found that Wilson had received $25 to settle the case. He was compelled to disgorge the money obtained from Murphy's friends, which was sent to the property clerk. Murphy was held for trial, and Wilson was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

Assault With a Glue Pot.

In a late impression of the *National Police Gazette* we gave a brief account of an affray in Laurens street, between two men named Edward Baker and Henry A. Nash, during which the former was struck on the head with a glue pot by Nash, and so severely injured that he was taken to Bellevue Hospital. On Friday of last week he died at his late residence in Third street. The party who notified the Coroner of the decease of the injured man, also made a statement of rather a singular character, which implicated the authorities of Bellevue Hospital in a delinquency of rather an embarrassing nature. This man said he would assert that Baker was received at the hospital, and that the night passed without the physicians paying any attention to him or dressing his wound. On the following morning he left the hospital, and was discovered wandering about the street by a policeman of the Eighteenth Precinct, who conveyed him to his residence in Third street, where he died. The Coroner will make a thorough investigation of the matter.

Robbery in Hester Street.

George Devlin, a young man who desired to see life as illustrated by the courtesans inhabiting Hester street, proceeded thither on Saturday night last, where he met a young man named Chas. G. Dixon, with whom he became intimately acquainted in a very short time. Together they also cultivated the acquaintance of two fair *nymphs du pave*, whose rendezvous was at the house to which Devlin and Dixon had resorted for an evening's amusement. Two of the young ladies were requested to accompany the youths to a more private apartment up stairs. They complied immediately. But this temporary happiness was marred by Dixon discovering that two wallets which were in his coat pocket had been abstracted. He thereupon made a complaint to a policeman of the Fourteenth Precinct, by whom the house was "pulled," and the inmates taken before Justice Hogan. In the possession of Devlin was found $12, but the balance, $80, was not [illegible]. The prisoner Devlin was committed for trial, and the females were sent to the House of Detention as witnesses.

The St. Nicholas Hotel Bank Robber.

Robert Sampson, alias Sanderson, alias Henderson, who had just been liberated from the State Prison of New Jersey, where he had just completed his term of imprisonment, on a charge of larceny, committed at Long Branch, last summer, was brought to this city on Saturday, by an officer employed at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to answer a charge of having entered a room in the above hotel, and stolen above $800 worth of jewelry, the property of one of the guests. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Hogan at the Tombs Police Court. Mr. John H. Smale, the occupant of the room from which the jewelry was stolen, made a complaint against Sampson, upon which he was committed for trial. A portion of the property stolen was found in the room occupied by Sampson at the Astor House.

POLICE ITEMS.

[illegible]

shawl, valued at $10, from the store of James [illegible], of No. 235 Bowery. John was arrested and locked up.

INDECENT ASSAULT.—Theodore Parker was held by Justice Hogan to answer a charge of having indecently assaulted Catharine Marsh and Catherine Evans of No. 21 Pell street.

GAMBLERS.—An order of arrest against Wm. McGaun and Robert Chambers, of No. 11 Ann street, was issued by Judge Cardozo on Saturday. The "gentlemen" are gamblers, as alleged by Mr. Wessely, of Broadway, who lost $800 at the above number.

CHLOROFORM.—Richard B. Snowden died on Saturday, from the inhalation of chloroform, which he used to allay the pains of neuralgia.

FORGERY.—James Wilson, alias John Dugan, and George Morton, were locked up on Saturday, charged with having passed a forged check on Brooks Bros.

VICTIMIZED.—Mickey Free, an ex-pedestrian, of Jersey City, was victimized by a fellow who passed upon him an advertising card made in imitation of a $5 bill.

PATRICK BETTY attempted to steal Thomas Logan's watch in Hoboken, but was arrested and locked up.

CRIMINAL WOOD.—John Smith stole a load of kindling wood from William Waller, of 267 East Eighteenth street. John was apprehended and locked up.

[illegible].—James Picking, of 132 Canal street, solemnly "allwore" that Louis Walker walked out of his store with a shirt. Louis now lies in prison.

WHISKEY.—Philip Hartney was found in the street with a [illegible] in his possession. He was "copped" and locked up.

John Thomas, alias David Jones, was arrested on Friday and taken to Saratoga for stealing $4,000 worth of property from J. W. Quincey, in 1864.

SHOPLIFTING.—A couple of sneaks entered the store of John Ross, in Myrtle avenue, on Thursday evening, and carried away Kentucky jeans and delaines valued at $22, with which they escaped.

YOUNG PICKPOCKET.—Anna Brickman, aged 14 years, was locked up on Wednesday on a charge of having stolen $25 from the pocket of Mary E. Riordon, of 133 Cherry street.

Special Notices.

BARNUM'S AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION.—The present being Holiday Week, [illegible] performances are given three times daily, in the Lecture Room—morning at 11, [illegible] afternoon the laughable piece of Major Jones' "Christmas Present and away with Melancholy," is performed. Evening at 7 3-4, the Dramatic performance is given, together with the entertainment in the arena. The living wild animals, curiosities, &c., are on exhibition at all hours from sunrise until 10 P. M.

Business Notices.

Holloway's Pills.—Determination of Blood to the Head.—[illegible]

S—T—1860—X.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS.

[illegible]

P. H. DRAKE & CO., 21 Park Row, New York.

PREPARED OIL OF PALM AND MACE.

For preserving, restoring and beautifying the Hair, and is the most delightful and wonderful article the world ever produced. Ladies will find it not only a certain remedy to Restore, Dress and Beautify the Hair, but also a desirable article for the toilet, as it is highly perfumed with a rich and delicate perfume, independent of the fragrant odor of the Oils of Palm and Mace.

THE MARVEL OF PERU.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PERFUME. [illegible]

T. W. WRIGHT [illegible] 100 Liberty [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

DR. FELIX GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—[illegible]

LET THE TRUTH BE TOLD.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are every day saving thousands whose cases have been pronounced hopeless. Give them an opportunity to contest disease in the commencement; then the long sickness will be prevented.

Persons going to the Isthmus should take a supply; they are the only infallible remedy for the Chagres Fever. In Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Fevers, General Debility, and in all affections of the stomach and bowels, there is NO REMEDY EQUAL TO BRANDRETH'S PILLS. And even in Consumption they have performed wonders.

The following Testimonials are Offered:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 5, 1866.

To Dr. BRANDRETH: [illegible]

FRANKLIN L. HAWLEY, 235 Classon avenue.

CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

[illegible]

DIZZINESS AND PAIN OF THE HEAD.

[illegible] BRANDRETH'S PILLS. [illegible] New York. October 23, 1866. [illegible]

[illegible] CONCENTRATED COMPOUND [illegible]

Domestic Criminal News.

Shocking Outrages at the West.

TERRIBLE CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN.

We clip the subjoined details of revolting barbarity from [illegible] and Osage (Iowa,) papers respectively of the 13th and 9th inst.:

A woman of good appearance, and about thirty years of age, and finely dressed, arrived in Centralia on Friday morning of last week from St. Louis, en route for Galveston, Texas. At this place she stopped for the day, and there met a former acquaintance, who, as the sequel shows, proved himself to be a fiend rather than a friend. Some time during the day this acquaintance, together with a cousin and one or two other lecherous scoundrels, enticed the lady to accompany them to Central City, representing to her that she could find a better place to stop there than where she was. On the way to this place, which is only about a mile from Centralia, she missed her money, it having been stolen from her by the villains. She immediately charged one of them as having taken it, who indignantly denied the imputation, and upon the woman repeating the charge he struck her a violent blow with his closed hand in the face which felled her to the ground, and considerably disfigured one of her eyes. After regaining her feet, instead of leaving the brutal fellows and pursuing her own course, she continued in their company, and even, as we are informed, entered a saloon in Central City and drank with them, and became somewhat intoxicated, thereby rendering herself in a condition to be more easily victimized by the fiends in human form. Instead of taking her to the hotel or boarding-house, as they promised, it appeared they conducted her to an old shop or uninhabited building in an out-of-the-way place where, no doubt, they thought they could accomplish their hellish designs without interruption. About 8 o'clock in the evening screams were heard by Mr. W. B. Smith, proceeding from this building. He immediately hurried to notify constable J. P. Fyke that some outrage was being perpetrated at the place indicated, when both repaired without delay to the building where the screams continued to rend the air. On their arriving at the place a shocking spectacle was presented. One of the brutes was *flagrante delicto*, and the woman lay upon the floor struggling to free herself from the clutches of the incarnate fiend with nearly all her clothing torn from her person. Another was met by Smith and Fyke leaving the building just as they were about to enter. These two were arrested, tried and committed to jail in this city to await the meeting of the circuit court in March. Two others, said to have been with them, and without doubt just as guilty as those committed, were arrested the next day, but on failure to procure the necessary proof of which were discharged—one of whom is named Snodgrass; the other name we did not learn. The names of the two incarcerated in jail are George and John Denny. The woman is said to be quite intelligent. She was well provided for by the citizens of Central City, and although for some days her recovery from the outrages inflicted upon her by the inhuman monsters was considered doubtful, we understand that she is convalescent.

A damnable crime was committed near Osage, on Thanksgiving night. Mary Eagan, a young Irish girl of fine appearance and excellent character, was invited by one Judlow Bailiff to attend a ball in Osage. She hesited somewhat, being very slightly acquainted with him, and the two started in his cutter, to which was attached the horse of the principal in this villainy, John Kelly. Instead of coming to town as he had promised her, Bailiff drove directly to the farm of Kelley, a mile north of the town, upon which there was a couple of straw stacks, but no buildings. When Bailiff got to these he drove under a temporary shed, by the side of one of the stacks, and, pretending to have lost his way, got out of the cutter to find it. After this, Miss Eagan saw him no more, but sat in the meantime in the cutter waiting for him.

In about half an hour another man, whom she did not know, came up and accosted her. The girl asked him to drive her home. He refused to do so. By this time she was almost completely benumbed by the cold. What followed we need not delay to describe; the reader has only to imagine the worst. At last he drove nearly to the place where she was working in the family of Mr. [illegible] Wood, and left her, telling her it would be of no use to make a fuss about it, as he would be forty miles away in the morning." During the ride he constantly kept his face averted from her, so that she did not get even such a knowledge of his features as a dark night would afford. She, however, noticed and described his dress.

From the first, suspicion was directed to John Kelley, a man of the worst possible character, who has been implicated in more than one offence of the same character in this vicinity, and against [illegible] indictment now stands for [illegible] committed some time ago. It has never been tried [illegible] witnesses and victim are not [illegible] evidence having been [illegible] time, warrants were issued [illegible] and Bailiff on Wednesday. It was then [illegible] Bailiff had absconded, Kelley furnishing for that purpose. The latter was arrested and had a preliminary examination before [illegible] Chase, Esq., on Thursday. The examination resulted in the binding over of the lecherous [illegible] in the severe (?) sum of $500. He was bailed by his father and released from custody.

Brutal Inhumanity by a Woman.

A CASE OF ATTEMPTED INFANTICIDE.

A St. Louis paper, of the 16th inst., says: Yesterday afternoon Mrs. Henry Steinberg, living at the corner of Franklin avenue and Fourteenth street, called at the City Dispensary rooms, and informed Drs. Folsom and Grissom that a woman named Mena Weckerle, a servant girl in her employ, had given birth to a child at noon, requesting that the health physician send an ambulance and convey the invalid to the hospital. Dr. Folsom said that he would consent to no such arrangement, and recommended the propriety of keeping the unfortunate woman in her present quarters until she should sufficiently recover from her illness. Mrs. Steinberg said that she would not permit Mena to remain on her premises among her sons and daughters, who were young, and she had accordingly brought her to the health office for disposition. Dr. Folsom was shocked at the summary manner in which the poor sufferer had been hustled out of the house three hours after confinement, and reprimanded Mrs. S. severely. The circumstances of the case are that Mena Weckerl had endeavored to hide the evidences of her condition from her mistress, steadily affirming that the doctors were treating her for inflammatory rheumatism. Yesterday noon, the case admitting of no further deceit, she went to the water-closet, and threw the child down the privy, from which it was taken alive, after tearing down the wood work, and the infant is now at the Mullanphy Institution.

Mrs. S. then ordered the girl to put on her hat and shawl and go with her to the hospital. They rode in the cars as far as Washington avenue and Fifth street—walking from this corner to Sixth and Chestnut streets, about six blocks. Arriving at the dispensary, the newly-made mother, suffering great pain, was in a thoroughly weak and exhausted condition. Her parents are dead, but she has relatives who live on the Clayton road, who are reputed to be in comfortable circumstances.

The unfortunate woman was sent to the city hospital for treatment. We think we never heard of a case showing more systematic and shocking cruelty.

The New Jersey Bribery Case.

In consequentance of disclosures resulting from certain inquiries made by a committee of the last New Jersey Legislature, Chas. F. Ruh, a member of that body, was indicted for trying to bribe a fellow member. He was tried and convicted in the Marion County Court, and was brought up for sentence on the 17th inst.

The Chief Justice, upon the opening of the Court, stated that the Supreme Court had overruled the objections, and had decided that a motion for a new trial should be granted in the case of the State v. Ruh.

The Court then proceeded to sentence the prisoner:

You have been indicted, tried and convicted of trying to bribe a brother member of the Legislature—one of the highest offences known to the law. It has been so regarded by the Legislature, and for its prevention they have placed a penalty of $1,000 fine and five years imprisonment at hard labor, and also imposed perpetual disqualification to hold any office. You have had an impartial trial. You have been defended by able counsel. Objections noticed and reserved were brought before the Supreme Court and passed upon, and overruled. The Court are entirely satisfied with the result of your trial. We feel great sympathy in your case; but the Court in so grave a matter must not give way to sympathy. It is impossible to look over a crime of this character. The meaning of the Legislature was doubtless to protect our civil institutions from the influence of bribery. It was right that it should be so. If this crime continues government cannot endure. You stand before us as a person clothed with official power, as a member of the Legislature. You endeavored to bribe another member. The inference is forced upon others that you had been bribed. It is impossible for the Court, after carefully looking into this law and the intention of the Legislature in passing it—and in view of the crime, its growing influence and its dangerous character, to pass it by. It is therefore essential to punish it with severity. The object of punishment is to deter others, and it is with this view that the Court has determined to inflict the punishment it now does. The sentence of the Court is that you be committed to the State Prison, at hard labor for the term of one year, until the costs are paid, and to be forever disqualified from holding office in the State.

It is needless to say that the sentence fell heavily, not only upon the prisoner, but upon all present. It was confidently expected that a fine would be imposed. So confident was Mr. Ruh of this fact that he did not even tell his wife and children where he was going, and had made arrangements to pay his fine and costs. Mr. Ruh and all present were very deeply affected, and many repaired to the hall to condole with him. Every person felt for him deeply, and several accompanied him to the prison.

A Bigamous Husband.

HE IS CONFRONTED BY HIS BETTER HALVES—LOVE AND HATE.

Memphis, Tenn., must be "a healthy" old city. The following is extracted from a late issue of one of that city's journals:—

For a week or so past the sensational has been abundant, and the latest is that of a man meeting two wives. Whether he has been in Mormonia or not we can't tell, but yesterday afternoon a woman whose name is Anna Murphy McGrath, met her husband, Mike McGrath, for the first time in three or four weeks, arm-in-arm with another woman. The sight was enough to arouse all her Irish up to the fighting point, so she walked up to the pair, and, after having given them a tongue lashing that would have been creditable to a Xantippe, she called upon an officer and had McGrath arrested. She marched down ahead of the party, followed by a number of interested spectators, vowing vengeance and swearing she would send him up for ten years. The other woman got her marriage certificate and in a short time was with the party going to the police station. Anna headed the party, entering the police court-room and told Esquire Lee that she wanted her husband arrested for bigamy; that she was the mother of his two children, and that he would have to support them. The magistrate wanted to know if she had her certificate, which she said was in St. Louis, and that she had sent for it. Woman No 2 here stepped up and handed in her marriage certificate, bearing date of Nov. 24, and proving her name to be Rosanna Burns Keil, and that she was a widow when she married McGrath. Neither of the women can lay much claim to beauty, and McGrath is certainly not one of the chivalry, but the great difference between the two wives was that Anna swore she would have revenge, and she seemed actuated to her purpose by motives of malice, and not jealousy, while Rosalia clung to the man she had given her faith to with as much affection as though he had never been guilty of any charge whatever, and giving no credence to the story of Anna. On several occasions she looked at her defiantly, asking, "If Mike married you, where's your marriage certificate? You see I have mine." Anna replied by saying that she would send the partner of her joy to the penitentiary for ten years. Both parties submitted to an examination, and Anna swore point black that McGrath had married her in St Louis two years previous. She, however, stated to others that she had been married to him eight years, and again only eight months. Her story was very faulty, but she brought up other parties who testified that Mike had recognized her as his wife. In defence McGrath stated that Anna was a low woman who had and was living in a house of ill-fame, and that he was never married to her. The 'squire put McGrath under $2,000 bonds to appear at the next term of the criminal court.

The Killing of Mrs. Lizzie Hawks in Minnesota.

GRAVE SUSPICION AROUSED.

We clip the following from a St. Paul, Min., paper of the 8th inst., viz:—

Our readers will recollect the tragic affair that occurred at the Mansion House, on the 21st day of August last, in which Mrs. Lizzie Hawks suddenly came to her death by a shot from a pistol in the hands of her reputed husband. The testimony before the coroner's jury tended to show that the parties had been at the Mansion House about three weeks, living apparently on the most affectionate terms. Mr. Hawks was not examined by the coroner's jury, inasmuch as he appeared to be so overcome by his misfortune that he was not in a suitable state of mind to undergo an examination. The verdict was that the death was caused "accidently, from the discharge of a pistol in the hands of her husband, Mr. M. A. Hawks." At the time of the catastrophe, there were some who thought there were strong grounds of suspicion that the shooting was not wholly accidental, but the verdict of the jury for the time quieted all these suspicions. They were, however, afterwards renewed, by the following paragraph from the *Lincoln* (Ill.) *Intelligencer*, from which place Mr. Hawks came:

"A dispatch from St. Paul to the Chicago *Journal* says that Mrs. Hawks, who had been living here with her sister-in-law, Mrs. Morgan, was accidentally shot by her husband, at a hotel in that place. It is generally believed here that the shooting was not altogether accidental."

About that time letters were received here from Illinois which stated that the parties concerned in the tragedy had been separated for some time before, and that they had been previously living very unhappily. These letters renewed the suspicions which formerly existed, but, as the parties were out of our jurisdiction, nothing was done about the matter. We learn now, from those who know, that in April last Mr. Hawks effected a joint insurance upon his life and that of his wife, for $5,000, in the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York, and about the same time two other insurances, each for the same amount, on their joint lives, making in all $15,000. We also learn that the insurance companies are disposed to examine more fully into the matter before paying the money. The annual premium on these three policies would be $525. No small sum for a man in medium circumstances.

The History of a Strange Marriage.

Justice Andre has opened an office near the corner of Biddle and Fifth streets, St. Louis, Mo., where he dispenses justice according to the new Constitution and the "general statutes." Recently an old man, named Zuckschwardt, accompanied by his daughter, Pauline, a handsome girl of seventeen years, and a young man named John Fritz, entered the office and desired to have a private talk with the squire. The old man said that the object of the visit was to have the hands of his daughter and John Fritz tied together in the knot matrimonial, but that John rather hung back and seemed loth to face the music, although he was to realize $200 as a dowry of the bride.

The judge looked at the blushing damsel, and found to his sorrow that she ought to have been married at least seven months ago. The judge added his persuasions to these as the anxious father, and at last John was induced to stand up and place his neck in the noose. The ceremony being over, the old man said to his son-in-law: "Now, John, you are married to my daughter, and her child will have a lawful father. If you do not wish to live with her, I will take her myself." John was not satisfied, but hemmed and hawed, and said he was not exactly prepared to assume the responsibilities of a husband and father; he liked Pauline well enough, but, somehow, he did not like the almost compulsory marriage. "Take your choice," said the old man, "if you will not take her I will. Remember the $200."

The mention of the greenbacks unlimbered John's backbone, and the old man took advantage of his hesitation to invite him across the street to take a glass of beer. We know not how many glasses of beer were stowed away by the party, but when they emerged from the saloon John and Pauline appeared to be as affectionate as two young kittens.

A Terrible Tragedy in Iowa.

A late Iowa paper says: Some days ago we chronicled the sudden death of a young man by the name of Robert Glasgow, in Yellow Springs township, Des Moines county, Iowa, who, it was reported, had fallen down in the highway and instantly expired while returning home from Morning Sun, about ten o'clock in the evening. The body was taken home and physicians called in, but discovered no ostensible cause of death, and it was buried without any *post mortem* examination, the physicians refusing to make such an examination without authority from the Coroner. The only knowledge which the friends of the deceased had of the manner of his death, was the report which a young man who was returning home with Glasgow made, that while they were walking along in the road he suddenly fell down and died, when he gave the alarm. This young man's name is David Mitchell McClure, who resides with his father in the neighborhood, and no one at first doubted his story. At the funeral of young Glasgow, which took place on Wednesday last, it was observed by some of the neighbors that young McClure acted strangely, which satisfied them that he knew more than he had told. They therefore desired some investigation of the matter, and sent for Coroner Welder, who, on Friday, summoned a jury, caused the body to be exhumed, and held an inquest.

An examination of the body disclosed the fact that the skull had a bad fracture, which the physicians decided was done by some heavy instrument and had caused instant death. Suspicion was at once turned to McClure, and on being closely questioned admitted that he had struck the deceased with a fence post or rail, but all attempts to draw out of him motives were in vain.

The verdict of the jury was, that Glasgow came to his death from a blow given by McClure; and Coroner Welder ordered his arrest. Before, however, he had been taken into custody, he fled and could not be found until yesterday morning, when he was arrested at a house about three miles from where the inquest was held. He was brought before one of the magistrates of this city, and waiving an examination was committed to the county jail for murder.

Young Glasgow was about nineteen years of age, and McClure is about twenty. Both these boys [illegible] in the same neighborhood where they [illegible] grown up together, and it is impossible for the friends of either party to solve the motive of McClure, if guilty, for the commission of so outrageous a crime.

Matrimony and Thievery.

A recent Pittsburg, Pa., paper, tells us that one day last week a circumstance occurred to a worthy divine, resident of that city, and pastor of one of our own churches, which, from the magnitude of its conception and the boldness of its execution, should have been productive of more substantial and lucrative results to the perpetrator. As an instance of ingenious thieving, however, it is well worth recording.

Early one morning during the latter part of last week, a gentleman, (by courtesy such, as he had a rather rough appearance,) he called at the before-mentioned minister's residence and requested to see him. The reverend gentleman's amiable lady, who came to the door, answered that her husband was absent, but that she would undertake to deliver any message which might be left for him. The man then explained that his visit was as an agent for a couple who desired to be married in the afternoon, and wished the ceremony performed at the pastor's house, where they would like to get a private room for the purpose. As there were visitors present, the lady deprecatingly assured him that it would be quite inconvenient to have the ceremony performed there, and begged that he would apply somewhere else, but still undertook to deliver the message. Nothing more was heard of the matter until in the afternoon two carriages drove up to the door, from which emerged three gentlemen and two ladies, among the former our acquaintance of the morning. After some parley with the daughter of the clergyman, it was decided that the ladies should have her room, while the gentlemen should occupy the apartment of the pastor himself, while making their toilet in preparation for the occasion. This was soon done. One of the ladies joined hands with the chosen of her heart, the remainder of the party acted as witnesses, and soon, after the most solemn and approved form of the church, the parties were fast bound in the holy bonds of matrimony. The rite concluded, the clergyman was properly remunerated, and the party departed accompanied by two trunks, as if they were about to leave town. We do not doubt that they did so, for upon examination of the vacant chamber a handsome breastpin, valued at some $35, together with several other valuable articles, readily portable, were discovered missing. Not only these, but the inner man had been cared for, as in the room occupied by the men, the contents of a flask of rare liquor, kept for medical purposes by the family, were entirely abstracted, leaving only the bottle.

How a Burglar was Snared.

A Charleston, Ill., journal of the 13th inst., contains the subjoined statement, viz.: Francis M. Smith, lately of Pennsylvania, met a young man at Mattoon last week, whom he took into confidence and came on to this city on a robbing expedition. The young man consented and the two accordingly walked up on the railroad track, arriving here early Friday morning. Smith looked around for a "sight," and finally concluded to rob Mr. Joe Dayton's jewelry store, and informed his accomplice of his intention, who in turn informed Mr. Dayton, and advised him to be prepared to make arrests the following night, the time agreed upon for the robbery. Mr. Dayton accordingly procured the assistance of Officer Rosebrough and ex-Marshal Kimball. These gentlemen secreted themselves in an adjoining building and awaited developments. Nor had they to wait long, for about 10 o'clock Saturday night Smith and his accomplice ascended the ladder in the rear of the building, and succeeded in gaining an entrance through the second-story window. Mr. Dayton, whose room is situated in the front part of the second story, heard the burglars enter, and patiently awaited their further movement. When he supposed they had commenced operations, he gave a signal, when the officers rushed up the ladder and in at the window, through which the burglars had preceded him, and, with pistols presented, descended the stairs, where they found Smith in the front part of the room, busily engaged in emptying the contents of a show-case into a paper flour-sack, and his accomplice in the other end of the room engaged in picking at the lock of the safe. The latter immediately gave himself up, but not so with Smith. He had already succeeded in depositing a dozen watches in his sack, with which he tried to make his escape, but, seeing the presented pistols, concluded that discretion was the better part of valor, and surrendered. He was taken to jail and locked up. He has since been taken before Police Justice Cooper, plead guilty, and, in default of $500 bail, was committed for further hearing.

A Festive Scamp Runs Away with a Married Woman.

Says a Huntsville, (Mo.,) paper, a fellow named William Blankenship, about three or four weeks ago, eloped with the wife of a Mr. James A. Robertson, a respectable, well-to-do young farmer, living near Roanoke, Mo. The accounts given of Blankenship are not that he is a "Bluebeard," or anything of that sort, but

"As mild a mannered man
As ever scuttled ship or cut a throat,"

and has been playing the gay Lothario in other parts of Missouri before this adventure. Before the war he was living in Harrison county, but upon its breaking out he went to Idaho, and remained till the return of peace; going back to Missouri, he settled somewhere in Chariton county, and formed the acquaintance of an interesting, well-connected lady in Howard county, whom he wooed, and won and married. About two months ago he left her, alleging, as his only pretext for the cruel abandonment, that he had married her for her money, and (as is usual in such cases) was disappointed in obtaining it. Shortly after he met with Mrs. Robertson, and laid siege to her heart. She, being young (about seventeen) and simple-minded, quickly fell an easy prey to the wiles and blandishments of the gay seducer, and abandoning home, husband, friends and everything which was dear to her in the past, fled with her guilty paramour. The blow fell with a more crushing weight upon her husband as it was so unexpected. He loved her as a strong, true-hearted man can love, and during many months of wedded intercourse not a single jar had occurred to mar the sweet harmony of their life—no cloud had darkened the dial of their hopes; indeed, it is stated that, up to the very hour of her disgraceful flight, she manifested for him all the tenderness and devotion which could be expected from a loved and loving wife. Blankenship is about twenty-one years old and presents a very comely appearance. When last heard from, the guilty pair were in Clark county and traveling northward.

Horrid Murder in Maryland.

In one of our Maryland exchanges we find the following details of the murder of Mr. J. Edwin Roberts, at Church Hill, Md., on the night of the 15th inst.:

"A most malicious and cowardly murder was committed at Church Hill, in this county, on Saturday night last. It seems that J. Edwin Roberts, Esq., a merchant in the above town, and a quiet, unobtrusive, and highly respected citizen, was passing from his store to his dwelling, a distance of about a hundred yards, when, it is supposed, he was assailed by an unknown party and dealt a blow on the head, knocking him senseless, when his pockets were robbed, and his murderers made their escape. At what hour this was done no one seems to know, as Mr. Roberts, when found, was unconscious, and not able to tell anything about it. He was taken to his residence, and died on Sunday afternoon.

Church Hill is infested with a band of outlaws who keep the citizens in constant dread lest their property be destroyed and they and their families burnt up or murdered in cold blood. All attempts to bring them to justice have thus far been vain, and they are still at large, perpetrating their depredations against law and humanity. Whether or not it was by these wretches that Mr. Roberts was murdered is, of course, unknown, but it is said that he was several times threatened by them, and was very much afraid of them. It is to be hoped that justice will overtake the perpetrators of this horrible murder."

A Western Female Polygamist—She Marries Three Men.

We cut the following from a Davenport (Iowa) journal of a recent date, viz: A woman calling herself Mrs. Annie Drummond was before the police magistrate yesterday, on a charge of adultery, preferred by one Arnold Paul, (husband No. 2,) who says that the fickle Annie has three husbands living and "nary" divorce. Husband No. 2 claims that he was married to her in New York State in 1863, and, after a few months' matrimonial felicity, one Henry Churchill, husband No. 1, turned up again, but soon retired in favor of No. 2. In [illegible], whilst husband No. 2 was in the South, the affectionate Annie concluded to marry [illegible] selected for husband No. 3 one William Drummond, of this county, to whom she was married in Muscatine on the [illegible] of last month, [illegible] marriage certificate produced in court [illegible] No. 2, upon returning from the South, followed his [illegible] Muscatine [illegible] found [illegible] When the [illegible] confessed her evil conduct. "He chided her not," but [illegible] with [illegible] to the [illegible] husband No. 2 handed his "[illegible] Annie" over to the tender mercies of the law.

[illegible] Singular Death.

In a late Columbus (Ohio) paper we find the following [illegible] Mr. Cole [illegible] was called in by Mrs. Gibson, the [illegible] the deceased, and was asked if they could [illegible] some support from the town, as they were in distressing circumstances. While talking [illegible] Mr. Cole, the woman, in a very bad humor, and making some remarks, attacked the daughter. The latter to escape her, went out by the window to the back room. Mr. Cole started to leave, but being called back, found the mother in a towering passion, and fighting the daughter, having torn her dress badly. She was taken off, when after standing a few seconds, she suddenly reeled and would have fallen had she not been caught. She was laid upon the bed, where, after two or three gasps, she expired. It seems as if the terrible passion with which she was transported was the direct cause of her death. The facts all go to exonerate the daughter from any blame whatever in the matter.

What a Day may Bring Forth.

In a Winona (Minn.) paper of the 8th inst., we find the following romantic story: A few years since a very respectable lady, living set a hundred miles from Winona, called upon one of our leading attorneys and desired his services in procuring a divorce from her husband, who had left her eight or ten years ago, and during all that long time she had heard nothing from him. The lady was taking the step with reluctance, but it was necessary to transfer some land. The case of desertion seemed so strong that little difficulty was met in procuring the divorce, and the lady made the transfer.

On the evening of the same day the attorney was in Miles' barber shop, when the lady in question entered, accompanied by a gentleman. She uttered an exclamation of surprise as she met the gaze of the attorney, and taking a seat by his side said to him, "Do you know that gentleman who came in with me?" "No," replied the attorney. "Well, it's my husband. He came up to-day on the boat, and we shall be married again this evening." The attorney suggested the propriety of his being present at the wedding, but while the lady was willing he should witness the ceremony, she yet thought that he had been a little too instrumental in separating them. Why the husband was so silent during his long absence we know not. Let that remain among the mysteries.

Foreign Criminal News.

The Case of Sending out Italian Boys to Beg.

Antonio Viasani, an Italian, was brought up to receive the sentence of the court. The case has been standing over for a long time. It was proved, at the Clerkenwell Police Court, that the defendant is what is called an Italian padrone, and was in the habit of importing boys from Italy, and, having got possession of them, he sent them out with a monkey, white mice, or an organ, to solicit alms, and the sums so obtained were taken possession of by the defendant, and the children so employed were wretchedly clothed and fed. While the boy, Guiseppe Basini, was so engaged in begging, having with him a monkey, he was seen by one of the officers of the Mendicity Society, and taken into custody for vagrancy. The defendant was afterwards traced as the person who brought the boy over to this country, and sent him out on his begging expedition. Upon this Mr. D'Eyncourt convicted the defendant under the act 5 Geo. IV., cap. 83, sec. 3, the special offence being "for unlawfully causing and procuring a certain child, Gineppe Basini, to beg, and gather alms, contrary to the statute," and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for one month.

Against this judgment the defendant appealed to the Quarter Sessions of this Court, and during the argument Mr. Montague Williams, who appeared for the defendant, took an objection that the boy was sixteen, and not fourteen years of age, as alleged, and therefore was not a child in the meaning of the statute. The court, in the absence of any proof of the fact, held that the boy was only 14 years of age, upon which Mr. Williams asked for a case to be submitted to the Court of Queen's Bench to determine this point, which was granted, but it was not until last term that this point was argued. Mr. Poland said the case had been argued before the Court of Queen's Bench, and that court held that as the point raised was clearly a matter of fact for the justices below, they confirmed the conviction.

The Assistant Judge (addressing the prisoner) said he would have to go to jail for a month. It was the habit of his countrymen to import children into this country for the purpose of making a profit by them by sending them out with an organ, or some other mode by which they could gather alms for their benefit. He hoped this conviction would be a warning to his fellow-countrymen, but as it was the first case of the kind he would only sentence to one month's imprisonment; but should any other cases be brought forward they would be dealt with in a more severe manner.

Criminal Items.

A confidence man, calling himself Frederick W. Hewitt, M. D., of Montreal, was arrested at Worcester on Friday by Boston detectives, and taken to Boston. He has operated quite extensively among physicians and the leading citizens of Boston, Lowell, Portland, and other parts of New England, and stole numerous cases of surgical instruments. He has circulated in the best society, and was very popular with the fair sex. Some of his adventures are said to be of a character to create a sensation if made public. He is a young man, and an Englishman.

The increasing tendency of suspicion in the Kensington, Conn., poisoning case, indicates as the criminal a man named Fox, father of the servant girl Eliza Fox, who was one of the most seriously poisoned in the family. He is a desperate character, and was released from the State Prison only a year ago, where he had served a term for incest.

A gang of thieves doing a heavy business in Illinois, has been broken up by the fearlessness of a detective named McGraw, who tracked them to a hotel in Quincy, Ill., shot the leader, and captured the rest of the party. Several St. Louis pawnbrokers were discovered to be in league with the party.

Wm. D. Edsall & Co., who lately disappeared from Boston, leaving heavy debts, have turned up at the St. Lawrence Hotel, Montreal, with a large quantity of jewelry, money, etc. The detectives followed and procured a writ of attachment, but as yet the sheriff has been unable to seize the property.

In the village of Colebrook, Cass county, N. H., Dec. 7th, Horace Lather shot a young man named Taylor, supposed fatally, and then shot himself through the heart. Both were respectable young men. Cause said to be jealously about a young lady.

James Smith, a smart young man, has been arrested in Rochester for stealing a suit of clothes. Three years ago he was worth $45,000. He became connected with a fast woman, who led him to squander all his money, and then deserted him.

On the 5th inst., Mr. George N. Hardinson residing near Newbern, N. C., was fired upon by a number of negroes who endeavored to steal his poultry. In return he gave them an effective dose of buck-shot.

On the 21st ult., Mr. Murray, a young man who lived below Shreveport, in Bossier parish, La., was killed by a negro man with a pistol, the ball entering the head. The negro was killed by a brother of Mr. Murray.

Recently at Minden, Texas, Mr. Jonas Bower was brutally murdered by a negro named Bill Lofton. The wretch nearly severed the head from the body of his victim, and otherwise mutilated him.

A young man named Tenney, in Greenfield, Mass., not long ago took $25,000 in securities, placed for safe keeping in the bank in which he was clerk, and gambled the money away in stock speculations.

Mary Murphy has been arrested at Detroit for kicking and beating Patrick Corbett to death while he was drunk. The charge is made by Corbett's wife, who says she saw the transaction.

James Welsh was brutally murdered on Sunday, 2d inst., at New London, Connecticut. Before his death, he testified that Thomas Daly was the man who robbed him. Daly was arrested.

Bernard Spreight, the Treasurer of the Philadelphia Building Association, No. 2, disappeared on Friday last, it is alleged, with all the funds of the institution, amounting to $14,000.

At Plaquemine, [illegible] Louis was convicted of murdering Rev. J. C. Richards by shooting him, and sentenced by Judge Gilbert to be hung [illegible] on the 18th of January.

Ralph Rossman, a schooner mate, struck John Dewey in a quarrel at Providence, R. I., [illegible]

[illegible]

A Memphis paper complains of the prevalence in that city of shooting, cutting and killing, owing to the barbarous practice of carrying weapons.

W. G. Smith was hung at Woodsfield, Ohio, on Friday last for the murder of his brother-in-law, named John Gray, on the 30th of October, 1865. When on the platform over the fatal trap, the prisoner professed his innocence.

[illegible] Botts, the wife murderer, executed at Williamsport, Pa., the other day, confessed to having killed two soldiers at Elmira, when he was in the barracks there in 1865. He averred that he killed them in self-defence.

Two men, named Alexander Plummer and James Barnes, under sentence of death for the murder of Lewis Moss, made their escape from the jail of Pendleton county, Ky., at Falmouth, last week.

Columbus, Ohio, is supplied with fifty-six houses of ill-fame, and two hundred whiskey shops.

Assault with a Hatchet.

On Saturday night last a daring and brutal assault was committed upon a gentleman named Deutner, who resides at Mount Vernon, Westchester county. At a late hour on the evening in question, Mr. Joseph Deutner was passing through Church street, when he was accosted by a colored woman, who made rather delicate proposals, and succeeded in decoying him into a dark alley way. Directly he had entered the place, he was set upon by two colored men, who began a most vigorous assault, and struck Deutner upon the head with a small hatchet. Deutner cried out at once for help, and two policemen of the Fifth Precinct answered the call. After a struggle they succeeded in securing two notorious darkies named John Wright and Anthony Thompson. These two colored men have long been a pest to the neighborhood, and have occasioned the police a very great deal of trouble. On Sunday morning they were taken before the magistrate at the Tombs. During the interim Mr. Deutner discovered that he had been robbed of $8, but when called upon to make his complaint, was unable to identify who had stolen his money, and a charge of felonious assault was made upon which they were locked up for trial.

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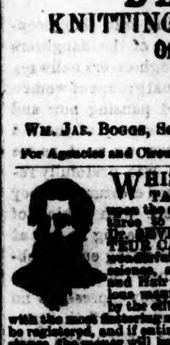

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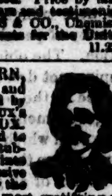

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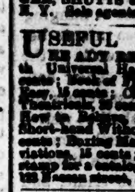
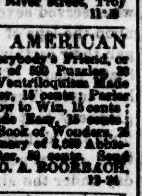

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Every medical man who becomes acquainted with them will assuredly recommend his patients to use no other than the Medicated India-Rubber Plaster of Dr. Allcock.
Yours, very truly,
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Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.
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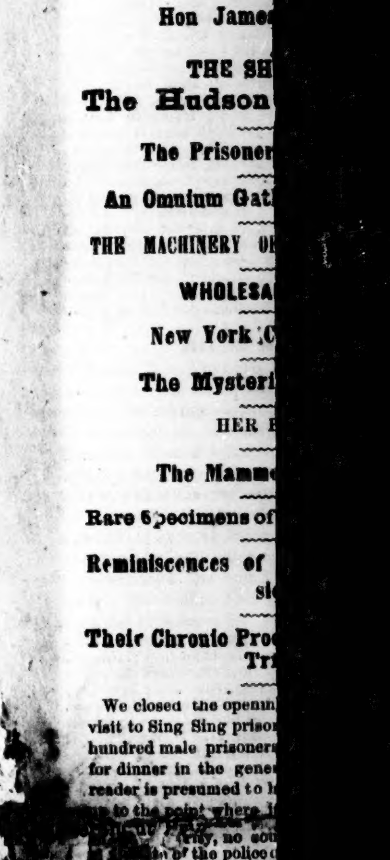

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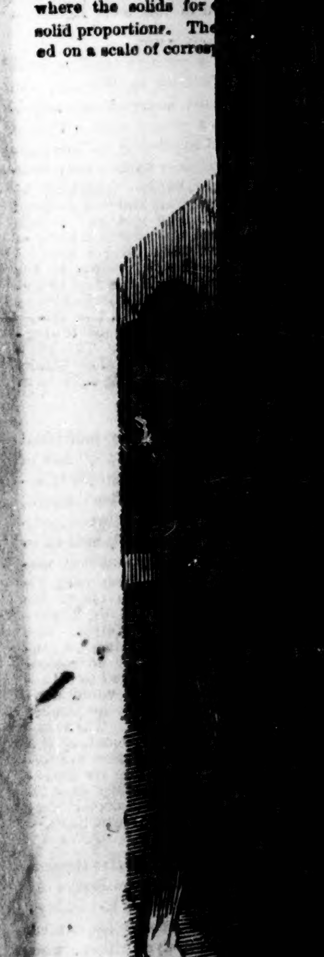
We closed the openin[illegible] visit to Sing Sing prison [illegible] hundred male prisoners [illegible] for dinner in the gene[illegible] reader is presumed to [illegible]